If travellers who collect skeletons, after removing as much flesh as possible from the subject, would merely macerate it for an hour in water, it would save much labour and time in mounting. It is also as well to leave the large wing- and tail-feathers, and the skin of the scalp on the specimens, in order to assist in identifying the species, where the skins are not transmitted also.

Again, if collectors in preparing skins would extract the brain with a wire, instead of breaking up the whole of the back part of the skull, many valuable contributions to the osteology of Birds would be preserved, in the heads of their specimens.

V.—*Characters of apparently new species of Birds collected in the great Desert of the Sahara, southwards of Algeria and Tunis.* By the Rev. H. B. Tristram, F.L.S.

1. Certhilauda salvini, Tristram.

Suprà pallidè isabellina, superciliis indistinctis et corpore subtùs albis, pectore summo vix conspicuè nigro guttato; strigâ rictali indistinctè nigricante: alis nigricantibus, fasciis duabus latis, alterâ ad basin secundariorum, alterâ terminali, albis: secundariis tribus externis dorso concoloribus; primariis sex externis, nisi in parte basali, nigricantibus: caudâ nigrâ, rectricibus duabus extimis albo extùs marginatis, duabus mediis dorso concoloribus: tectricibus alarum inferioribus niveis: rostro pallidè fusco: pedibus schistacescenti-albis: long. totâ 7·8, alæ 4·5, caudæ 3·1, tarsi 1·3.

♀ mari similis.

Hab. in Saharâ Algeriensi.

Obs. Differt a *Certhilaudâ desertorum* staturâ minore, fasciis alarum albis latioribus, et secundariis multò minus elongatis.

2. Galerida macrorhyncha, Tristram.

Cristata: corpore suprà arenicolori-fusco, plumarum parte mediâ nigricante: primariis nigricanti-brunneis, cervino extùs limbatis: caudâ nigricante, cervino limbatâ: rectricum externarum apicibus cervinis: subtùs sordide alba, antice rufescente tincta; gulâ et pectore nigro striatis; tectricibus alarum inferioribus pallidè cervinis; rostro fusco, mandibulâ inferiore multò pallidiore; pedibus pallidè carneis: long. totâ 7·8, alæ 4·5, caudæ 2·8, rostri à rictu 1·0, tarsi 1·05.

Hab. in Saharæ Algeriensis parte boreali.

Obs. Affinis *Galeridæ cristatæ*, sed staturâ majore et rostro elongato, incurvo distinguenda.

3. Galerida arenicola, Tristram.

Similis *Galeridæ abyssinicæ* Bp. quoad magnitudinem, colore autem *Galeridæ isabellinæ* appropinquans, sed differt ab utrâque rostro elongato, tenui, et paullùm incurvo: long. totâ 6·6, alæ 4·1, caudæ 2·4, rostri à rictu 0·9, tarsi 0·9.

Hab. in Saharæ Algeriensis regione aridâ.

4. Calandrella reboudia, Loche, MS.

Similis *Calandrellæ brachydactylæ*, sed rectricibus extimis albo, neque fulvo, extùs limbatis; rostro fortiore et breviore et colore omnino pallidiore et magìs isabellino.

Hab. in Saharâ Algeriensi.

5. Drymoica striaticeps, Tristram.

Suprà fuscescenti-cinerea, uropygium versus paullùm rufescens, pileo nigro striolato: superciliis indistinctè albidis: lineâ inter rictum et oculum angustâ nigrâ; alis obscurioribus extùs dorso concoloribus: caudâ fusco-nigricante, rectricis extimæ pogonio exteriore omninò et proximæ apice sordidè albis: subtùs alba, hypochondriis rufo tinctis: rostro et pedibus pallide aurantiacis: iridibus pallidè fuscis: long. totâ 4·25, alæ 2·75, caudæ 2·1, tarsi 0·75, rostri à rictu 0·5.

Hab. in Saharæ Algeriensis regione meridionali.

Obs. Forsan cum *Maluro Saharâ*, Lochii, nondum descripto, co-æqualis.

6. Sylvia deserticola, Tristram.

Rufescenti-fusca, interscapulio et marginibus alarum nigricantium latis castaneis: ciliis oculorum albis: subtùs cinnamomescenti-alba, lateralitèr magìs rufescens: caudâ fusco-nigrâ, rectricis extimæ pogonio externo et pogonii interni parte apicali albis; rectrice secundâ albo vix terminatâ: mandibulâ superiore pallidè fuscâ, inferiore citrinâ; pedibus pallidè citrinis: iridibus flavissimis: long. totâ 4·50, alæ 2·1, caudæ 2·0, tarsi ·75, rostri à rictu ·47.

♀ omninò pallidior, interscapulio dorso concolore, et corpore subtùs magìs albo.

Hab. in Saharæ Algeriensis parte australi.

Obs. Affinissima *Sylviæ conspicillatæ* in vestitu hyemali, sed capite et dorso superiore rufescenti-fusco, nec cinereo, et colore corporis inferi distinguenda.

7. Saxicola philothamna, Tristram.

Sordidè cinerea, fronte et superciliis albescentibus, dorso medio et scapularibus cinerascenti-nigris: lateribus capitis et gutture nigris, abdomine sordidè albo: dorso postico cum caudæ

basi imâ et crisso cinnamomescenti-albis: alis fusco-nigricantibus, tectricibus majoribus albido, remigibus cinnamomeo extùs marginatis: rostro et pedibus nigro-fuscis: long. totâ 7·0, alæ 3·6, caudæ 2·7, tarsi 1–2, rostri à rictu ·8.

♀ supra cinnamomea, interscapulio obscuriore, uropygio dilutiore, subtùs sordidè alba: alis caudâque nigricanti-fuscis, illis cinnamomescenti-albo limbatis, hujus basi latè cinnamomeâ.

Hab. in Saharâ Algeriensi, arbusta frequentans.

Obs. Forsan *Dromolæa isabellina* Lochii, sed cum *Saxicolâ isabellinâ* Rüppellii et Temminckii minimè coæqualis.

8. Saxicola halophila, Tristram.

Suprà cinnamomea, superciliis et dorso postico purè albis: lateribus capitis et alis nigricantibus; his sordido albo angustè marginatis: caudâ albâ, rectricum lateralium fasciâ latâ terminali et duabus mediis ferè omninò fusco-nigris: subtùs alba, gutture et pectore cinereo adumbratis: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. totâ 5·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·4, tarsi 1·0, rostri à rictu 0·6.

♀ mari similis, sed coloribus paullò dilutioribus, et lateribus capitis præcipuè minùs nigris.

Hab. in Saharâ Algeriensi, loca salifera frequentans.

9. Saxicola homochroa, Tristram.

Pallidè cinnamomea, subtùs dilutior: caudâ nigrâ: ventre uropygio et crisso cum basi caudæ albis: alis nigricanti-fuscis sordido albo omninò limbatis: rostro et pedibus nigricanti-fuscis: long. totâ 5·5, alæ 3·5, caudæ 2·5, tarsi ·95, rostri à rictu 0·6.

Hab. in Saharâ Tunitanâ.

VI.—*Observations on the Birds of St. Croix, West Indies, made, between February 20th and August 6th* 1857 *by* Alfred Newton, *and, between March 4th and September 28th* 1858 *by* Edward Newton. (Part I.)

The Danish Island of Saint Croix, or, as it is often called, Santa Cruz, lies between 64° 40′ and 64° 59′ longitude West of Greenwich, and in lat. 17° 45′ North, about forty miles nearly due South from St. Thomas, and eighty miles East by South of Porto Rico. It is about twenty miles in its greatest length, which lies almost due east and west, with a breadth varying from one to four